

on the lower side of the thigh. Dark olive above, spotted or marbled with darker and lighter; limbs with broad dark and narrow light cross-bars; lower parts dirty white.

From snout to vent 53 mm.

Several specimens from Efulen, South Cameroon, collected by Mr. G. L. Bates.

*Bulua albiventris.*

Series of vomerine teeth nearly straight, widely separated in the middle, and not extending outwards beyond the choanæ. Head much depressed, broader than long; snout short, rounded; no canthus rostralis; eye moderate; interorbital region about once and a half as broad as the upper eyelid; tympanum very indistinct, its diameter about half that of the eye. Fingers short, with slightly swollen tips, first and second equal; toes moderate, the tips dilated into small disks; subarticular and inner metatarsal tubercles feebly prominent. The tibio-tarsal articulation reaches the posterior border of the eye. Skin smooth. Dark brown or black above, with small round white spots on the sides; hind limb with light spots or marblings; lower parts white, throat sometimes marbled with brown.

From snout to vent 25 mm.

Three specimens from Efulen, South Cameroon, collected by Mr. G. L. Bates.

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XXXII.—*Remarks on Mr. N. Rosén's List of the Snakes in the Zoological Museums of Lund and Malmö.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE naming of snakes from descriptions is a difficult task for beginners, who should not be encouraged to publish descriptions of so-called new species, which only go to swell the synonymy. There is no book in existence by the aid of which the difficulties connected with the study of the dentition can be entirely overcome, and I doubt whether such a book will ever be written. I have done my best to supply a guide to the determination of snakes ('Catalogue of Snakes in the British Museum,' 1893-1896), and that it does not work in the hands of some students, as evidenced by Mr. Rosén's paper published in the last number of these 'Annals,' I deeply regret.

Of the new species described the types of only two are figured with sufficient clearness to be recognizable, and both these prove to be identical with quite common species. *Coluber fasciatus* of Rosén is based on a *Drymobius Boddaertii*, var. *Roppi*, Gthr., and the snake from Java named after Prof. Lilljeborg, and for which a new genus is proposed under the preoccupied name *Anisodon*, is a *Psammodynastes pulverulentus*. Probably many of the other determinations, if they were looked into by a competent herpetologist, would be found to be unreliable.

There is, however, one case in which the identification cannot be questioned, and that is the common *Chrysopelea ornata* figured on pl. xi. fig. 1. Of this snake I have examined the vertebræ in several specimens, in spirit or prepared as skeletons, and I cannot find more than a keel under the posterior precaudal vertebræ, which are figured by Mr. Rosén as with strongly developed hypapophyses (p. 171, fig. d). As this snake is quite common in collections, and the necessary examination can easily be made on a spirit-specimen, I would invite any reader who may be interested in this matter to verify my statement.

XXXIII.—*Crustacea Copepoda new to Science from Devon and Cornwall.* By Canon A. M. NORMAN, F.R.S., and THOMAS SCOTT, LL.D., F.L.S.

WE are preparing for publication a catalogue of the Crustacea of Devon and Cornwall. In that catalogue, while both authors are concerned in the whole, Dr. Scott will more especially undertake the part which relates to the free-living Copepoda, while the rest of the Crustacea will be chiefly treated of by Canon Norman. We have thought it desirable to publish the following preliminary descriptions of some new species of minute Copepoda. They were collected by Canon Norman during visits to the Devon and Cornish coasts in the years 1875, 1884, 1889, 1903, and 1904.

Genus STENHELIA, Boeck, 1864.

*Stenhelium pygmaea*, sp. n.

*Description of the female.*—Body moderately stout and tapering slightly towards the posterior end. The specimen from which the description is prepared was only 36 mm.